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Note verbale dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations in its capacity as President of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP) presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the final communiqué of the PALOP Summit, dated 10 April 2001, annexed hereto, and to request that this document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Final communiqué of the PALOP Summit

1. Under the Presidency of the Head of State of the Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the XI Summit of the Heads of State of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe took place in Luanda, Angola on 10 April 2001.

2. His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, welcomed the illustrious guests and expressed pleasure, in the name of the people of Angola, over the presence of such distinguished personages joined by common history and culture.

3. The President of the Republic of Angola expressed his desire that the XI Summit of Portuguese Language African Countries (PALOP) might be a privileged occasion for the subjective analysis of the realities of each country in light of the current international context, and that it realistically outlines primary directions for future cooperation.

4. The Heads of State proceeded to take stock of the Program of Action of the X Summit, having verified that, despite efforts undertaken, the activities programmed were not fully accomplished. This was the result, fundamentally, of significant internal political transformations that took place in the respective countries.

5. The Heads of State then undertook a detailed analysis of the evolution of existing political, economic and social situations in each country.

6. Regarding the situation in the Republic of Angola, the Heads of State noted with pleasure efforts that the Angolan Government had undertaken to achieve peace and stability in the country. These efforts were consolidated, among other measures, by the approval of the Amnesty Law and the creation of the Peace and National Reconciliation Fund.

7. The Heads of State expressed contentment with the civil and organized manner in which the people of the Republic of Cape Verde had carried out another election cycle. They congratulated His Excellency President Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires on his election victory.

8. The Heads of State noted with concern the economic situation that prevails in Guinea-Bissau and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts. They urged the international community to honor obligations assumed during the May 1999 Round Table in Geneva that were aimed at consolidating democratic processes and stabilizing the political, economic and social life of the country.

9. The Heads of State took note of the catastrophic situation caused by flooding in the Republic of Mozambique. They expressed their solidarity with the Mozambican people and Government and called for the international community to strengthen its emergency and humanitarian assistance for affected citizens.

10. Regarding the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Heads of State took note of the evolution of the political, economic and social situation and encouraged the Government to continue with efforts conducive to the development of the country.

11. Following an analysis of the political, economic and social situation in each country, the Heads of State congratulated each member on the progress made. They considered that cooperation among PALOP countries should continue to be a factor in strengthening ties of friendship, harmony and solidarity.

12. The Heads of State, in analyzing the state of relations among PALOP countries, stressed the importance and the necessity of bringing greater dynamism to the

politico-diplomatic consensus being created at the center of the group. Basically, this should be accomplished through activism at the international level in light of new challenges and opportunities that might present themselves. In this context, they decided to support the candidacy of Angola for a non-permanent member seat on the United Nations Security Council in 2003-2004.

13. The Heads of State decided to increase exchange in areas of education and training within the PALOP countries.

14. The Heads of State decided to promote cooperation in the health sector, establishing feasible programs configured to permit the exchange of experiences and technical capabilities existent in each country.

15. The Heads of State decided to stimulate the promotion of initiatives in the area of investment between economic operators in PALOP countries.

16. The Heads of State emphasized the necessity of dedicating particular attention to the development of youth through the support of specific projects.

17. The Heads of State analyzed and approved the balance of cooperation between PALOP countries and the European Union, provided guidance to national planners and listed projects most suited to realities in PALOP countries.

18. The Heads of State stressed the necessity of creating common historical archives for PALOP countries that would preserve all historical and political memory of the struggle against the colonization of respective peoples and of individuals that most courageously defended their political dignity and cultural identity.

19. The Heads of State decided to join forces in contributing to the rehabilitation and preservation of the Tarrafal Museum in Cape Verde.

20. Regarding cooperation among PALOP countries and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Heads of State praised the complimentary character of

their actions, as well as the contribution of each of the organizations to a mutual understanding among the peoples of the respective countries regarding the projection and the spreading of the Portuguese language.

21. The Heads of State analyzed the international political situation, with particular relevance to the African continent, and expressed their profound concern over the persistence of inter and intra-state conflicts.

22. The Heads of State emphasized the particular responsibility of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security as a guarantee for improvements in relations between peoples and nations, for respect of the sovereignty of each and for international law.

23. Concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Heads of State vehemently condemned the assassination of President Laurent Desire Kabila and expressed their solidarity with the Government and the people of that neighbor country. On the other hand, they encouraged the parties involved in the conflict in the DRC to continue efforts designed to pacify and stabilize the country. They praised the beginning of the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement and the deployment of U.N. military observers. They called for the international community to lend humanitarian assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. The Heads of State were pleased about the encouraging prospects resulting from the cessation of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea, as well as the understanding reached among the different rebel factions in Somalia. These developments favor the restoration of a climate of national reconciliation, peace and stability. They encouraged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to proceed with actions already undertaken in these areas.

25. The Heads of State reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of East Timor in their efforts to win self-determination and independence. They appealed to the international community and to the United Nations in

particular to provide assistance in human, material and financial terms in order to guarantee the process of national reconstruction.

26. The Heads of State appealed to the international community and the United Nations in particular to strengthen measures that permit a transition to independence in a climate of peace by the territory of East Timor.

27. Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State deeply regretted the renewal of conflict and the increased number of victims. They encouraged the parties to continue with initiatives conducive to the resumption of dialogue and the peace process in that region.

28. In proceeding with the analysis of the economic situation in Africa, the Heads of State expressed their concern over the critical economic situation of the continent as aggravated by the sharp fall in prices of raw materials, high external debt, a reduction in direct investments in African countries and the continued decrease in public development assistance.

29. The Heads of State welcomed the creation of the African Union and called for the engagement of member states of the OAU in adhering to and ratifying the new organization. On the other hand, they expressed their conviction that the African Economic Community, created under the auspices of the Abuja Treaty, constitutes an indispensable instrument in the framework of efforts aimed at the integrated development of the continent, in light of the challenges of globalization.

30. Regarding the sanitary situation prevailing in Africa, characterized by the worsening of epidemics such as malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, as well as the spread of the HIV/ADIS pandemic, the Heads of State expressed their full support for all initiatives aimed at mobilizing communities, governments, professional and business associations in the fight against the propagation and subsequent eradication of these diseases.

31. At the end of their work, the Heads of State congratulated the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for the contribution made to the strengthening of harmonious cooperative relations among PALOP countries during its coordinating mandate. They also expressed their satisfaction regarding new prospects created for multifaceted cooperation among respective peoples.

32. The Summit adopted a statement, named the Luanda Declaration, which cites historical PALOP fundamentals, its position on principie international problems of the day, and prospects for future cooperation among the countries.

33. The Heads of State decided that the XII Summit should take place in the Republic of Mozambique in 2003.

34. The President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissua, His Excellency Koumba Yala Kobde Nhanca, congratulated the new interim president and, on behalf of Presidents Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires of the Republic of Cape Verde, Joaquim Alberto Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique, and Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, expressed his sincerest appreciation to the Angolan people, in the person of their President, Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm and brotherly reception and generous hospitality extended to them and members of their delegation.

35. His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of his colleagues, gave the closing address thanking the government and people of Angola for the excellent working conditions, which made possible a successful summit.